

Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1871.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE FISHERIES, ALABAMA CLAIMS, ETC.

We published yesterday, exclusively, among the evening journals of Philadelphia, full details of the important correspondence relating to a new method for adjusting the questions at issue with Great Britain, which was sent to the Senate by the President, as well as the names of the American commissioners. This correspondence, and the prompt action taken by both governments in appointing commissioners, indicate that we may be on the eve of a settlement of all irritating questions. It is a hopeful sign that the negotiations are to be conducted at Washington instead of London, for repeated failures to arrive at satisfactory conclusions at the British capital indicate that its atmosphere is not conducive to acceptable negotiations.

It is an inherent part of republican government that representation must be in accordance with the numbers represented. Why should not this principle be extended to the partisan action of the Republican party, as well as to the election of members of Congress and members of the State Legislature? If it was resisted, in its application to Congress and the State Legislature, the people would speedily redress such an infamous wrong. Philadelphia would never consent, for instance, that she should send no more members to Washington or Harrisburg than Delaware county. Yet, in the new rules for the government of the Republican party of Philadelphia, a similar wrong is to be perpetuated—the voice of a great majority of Republicans is to be stifled by slender minorities—and one Republican in the Fourth ward is to be given as much power in city conventions as ten Republicans in the Tenth ward. This is not right, and all wrongs carry with them an appropriate punishment.

The idea of appointing a joint high commission, and of having it deliberate at Washington, originated with the British Government, but they only proposed to confine its action to the fishery question and other questions affecting the relations between the United States and the New Dominion. The American Government at once assented to the proposition, provided the commission would also be empowered to settle the Alabama claims, etc. The British Government, in response, said the commission might also consider the Alabama claims, provided "all other claims, both of British subjects and citizens of the United States, arising out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country, are similarly referred to the same commission." The last proposition was assented to by the President, with the suggestion or proviso that "the high commissioners shall consider only such claims of this description as may be presented by the Governments of the respective claimants at an early day to be agreed upon by the commissioners."

A wide scope is thus given to the commission, and although it is impossible to foresee with precision the course of its proceedings, it is probable that the representatives of Great Britain will aim at the following objects, viz:—1. To insure a restoration of the reciprocity treaty, establishing practical free trade between the United States and Canada. 2. To establish against our Government, as an offset to the Alabama claims, a claim of the British holders of the Confederate bonds sold in England during the war, to the amount subscribed by them in whole or part; and also the claims of sundry British merchants, ship-owners, etc., who allege that they have made over-payments to or lost money by the action of the American Government.

On the other hand, the American commissioners will probably resist, under all contingencies, a recognition in any shape of the British Confederate loan; they will probably give but little encouragement to any scheme for a renewal of a reciprocity treaty; and they will endeavor to get as liberal an allowance for the Alabama claims and as good facilities for American fishermen in the British fishing grounds as possible. Both countries will be ably represented, and a skilful discussion of the questions at issue may be anticipated.

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LEAGUE ISLAND.

In the National House of Representatives yesterday there was a general discussion with regard to improvement of our navy yards, and the claims of League Island obtained incidentally a favorable mention. Several of the members who expressed their views on the subject of increasing the navy yard facilities of the Government were strongly in favor of reducing the number of the yards and increasing the capacity of those retained. This is really a very serious matter, and it should receive from Congress much more attention than it ever has yet. The advantages of the League Island site, for instance, are indisputable, and if a great naval depot is established there half a dozen of the present yards can early be dispensed with, while the efficiency of an immense depot, such as is proposed for League Island, will be infinitely greater than that of all the present navy yards put together. A naval depot at League Island, enjoying, as it will, unsurpassed facilities for obtaining coal, iron, and timber, will be worth more in increasing the real power of the navy as a means of national defense than if the present number of vessels were to be doubled, and, what is a secondary but, nevertheless, a highly important consideration, it will afford an opportunity for the establishment of a Government school for engineers, such as is now almost impracticable. Congress owes it to the country, as well as to the city of Philadelphia, which donated League Island to the Government, to consider this matter seriously, and we hope that the present session will not be allowed to pass away without some measures being adopted for commencing the work of putting League Island in condition.

The letter of Henry D. Moore, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, explaining his action in the Custom House case complained of in the Annual Report of the Executive Council of the Board of Trade, leaves no room for doubt of the wisdom and justice of the action of the Philadelphia Custom House. Mr. Moore, in the instance referred to, did right, as was proved by the subsequent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the order issued by him, directing the New York Custom House to follow the rule laid down by the Philadelphia Custom House.

There is only too much reason to believe that imports are frequently undervalued, or subjected to too small an amount on account of duty at the New York Custom House. It is a sink-hole of iniquity, and its officers acted unjustly in the matter which gave rise to the complaint under consideration. But the true way to arrest such evils, which are of constant occurrence, is not to complain of officials of other ports who do their duty, as Mr. Moore did his, but to employ every possible means to purify the New York Custom House and to so disseminate its enormous business among the various custom-houses of the country that time and opportunities will be afforded for an honest and faithful enforcement of all the provisions of the tariff.

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THE FINE ARTS.

The second art reception at the Union League House which opened last evening, and which will continue this and to-morrow evenings, is superior as an exhibition to the first one. There are no pictures of equal importance with Mr. Knight's "Othello" or Mr. Moran's "Staying of the Waters," but the general average is much higher, and the interest of the exhibition is increased by the presence of a goodly number of superior works from some of the best American artists outside of Philadelphia. Indeed, our own painters have hardly done themselves justice, as many of the most celebrated of them have not contributed anything, and others exhibit only works of minor importance. There are, nevertheless, some exceedingly creditable specimens of Philadelphia art, and the exhibition altogether is one of much interest. Among the Philadelphia artists Mr. James Hamilton is entitled to the precedence, on account of the intrinsic qualities of his works. These are five in number, a view of "Boston Harbor," and "The Finding of Perditia," from Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," being especially entitled to notice. These pictures have all that poetical sentiment that Mr. Hamilton more than any American painter can put into his work, and that gives dignity to his most careless performances. The two pictures in question are muddy in color, for Mr. Hamilton seems incapable of painting with a clean palette, but they are imaginative, and imagination is a quality that excuses faults of style and execution. Mr. E. Moran, our other marine painter, contributes only a series of proofs of lithographic drawings. These, however, have many charming qualities, and their small size should not prevent their receiving examination. Among the marines entitled to special notice is a beach scene by Mr. Robert Craig, which he entitles "The Verge of the Salt Flood," from "Timon of Athens." To say that it is an excellent picture from the brush of an amateur would not be doing it justice, as it is entitled to rank with the best works of its class in the exhibition. Mr. Craig is a pupil of Mr. E. Moran, and yet there is but little trace of that artist's style in this picture. On the contrary, it would easily at first glance be taken for the work of Mr. W. T. Richards, but on closer inspection it will be found to have a character of its own that is distinct from the style of the last-named artist. There is a slight hardness in the drawing of the waves and a wooliness in the foam that are not exactly nature, but with these exceptions the picture is one of great beauty and of remarkable artistic merit. While referring to amateur work, a word of praise may be bestowed upon a landscape— "The Head Waters of the Delaware"—by F. F. Mackay, which, considering that it is not from the brush of a professional artist, is a highly creditable performance. Professor Schussel contributes a canvas of goodly size, filled with carefully-painted figures, representing "A Fair near Strasburg, Alsace." This picture is in Professor Schussel's best style, and is one of the most attractive works he has lately exhibited. From the brush of Mr. D. R. Knight there are three pictures entitled "The Maid of Honor," "The Reformer," and "Old Letters." The first of these is a charming study. The young lady sits with a certain primness, but all impression of want of ease or stiffness is done away with by the sweet, half-smiling expression the artist has given to the countenance. The background is somewhat formal, and its red color is not altogether agreeable, but with these exceptions the picture is a very pleasing one. "The Reformer" is a strong life-size study of an old man's head, and "The Old Letters" is a bit of sentiment in Mr. Knight's best manner. Another fine figure study is the "Sailor Boy," by Mr. George W. Pettit, a suggestion from "Child Harold." The head and hands of the figure are beautifully painted, and the head is finely expressive. The other portions of the picture are too black. Mr. E. D. Lewis has several works which do not differ materially from ninety-nine out of every hundred pictures he has painted for the last ten years. They show talent but no study, and they might be considered good if Mr. Lewis had never before painted anything like them. They are entitled "Cienfuegos and the Trinidad Mountains," "The Cambria," and "Dome Island, Lake George." From the easel of Mr. J. L. Williams there are a couple of landscapes, entitled "Lake Avernus and the Island of Capri" and "Lake Lucerne and Mount Pilatus," which are chiefly remarkable for the pearly atmospheric effects, in which this painter excels. Mr. F. De B. Richards exhibits four landscapes, with the exception of a view of "The Valley of Hasli, Meyringen, Switzerland," are not remarkable for merit. This is hard in its outlines—the greatest fault in Mr. Richards' style—but otherwise it is a superior work. Mr. Joseph John has two pictures, "Angelic Messengers" and "Beautiful Snow," which are characterized by a certain semi-religious sentimentality we do not like, although it has its admirers. Both of these paintings are executed in the delicate and careful style for which this artist is celebrated. Among the landscapes is a very beautiful bit of woodland by Mr. W. H. Wilcox, entitled "The Trysting Place," and a couple of clever works by Mr. T. J. Fenimore, representing "A Scene on the Juniata" and "The Banks of the Susquehanna," which are worthy of attention. "Signing the Contract," from Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," by P. F. Wharton, is an ambitious performance, in which the artist has somewhat overestimated his strength. The painting in the background is meritorious, but the figures are badly drawn, and the whole work lacks ton. "Beware," by Mr. A. G. Heaton, from Longfellow's poem, is good in expression, but it is hard in outline and crude in color. Mr. Heaton has scarcely done himself justice in this picture, and a couple of pen-and-ink drawings by him, entitled "The Sleigh Ride" and "The Great Dipper," have much more merit. The sculptural branch of art is represented only by a several portrait busts in terra-cotta by Mr. J. Obermeyer. These are very spirited, and the portraits of Professor Longfellow and Daniel Dougherty, Esq., are excellent likenesses. Among the New York pictures most prominent are "A View Among the Black Hills," a strong, vigorously painted landscape, and "Fire at Sea," a piece of freight and moonlight effect somewhat similar to the "Mount Vesuvius" of the same artist, by Mr. A. Bierstadt. There is little refinement in these works, but they are undoubtedly effective. Mr. De Haas contributes a fine marine sketch entitled "Sunset after the Storm," which is one of the best, if not the best, of his performances that has lately been exhibited in this city. Mr. S. J. Guy exhibits a beautiful specimen of manipulation, which he designates "Preparing for a Roast." It represents a youngster making a fire for the purpose of cooking potatoes, and the picture, both in subject and execution, is one of the most pleasing in the collection. From the easel of Mr. Jervis McEntee, who deservedly holds a very high rank among the American landscape painters, there is an Italian subject, the "Ruins of the Palace of the Casars," a strong, vigorously painted landscape, and "Fire at Sea," a piece of freight and moonlight effect somewhat similar to the "Mount Vesuvius" of the same artist, by Mr. A. Bierstadt. There is little refinement in these works, but they are undoubtedly effective. 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AMERICAN TONNAGE.

Maritime Reciprocity with Great Britain. A chart prepared by Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., illustrating the practical workings of our relations of maritime reciprocity with Great Britain, has just been printed and will accompany his report upon our maritime interests. This chart has been compiled from the commercial statistics of the United States and of the British empire from 1850 to 1870, the most recent statistics of the British empire having been furnished by Mr. Adam Badeau, United States Consul General at London, for the purposes of this report, in compliance with an order of the Secretary of State. The following are the statistical results stated:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Total American tonnage entered at ports of the British Empire, Total British tonnage entered at ports of the United States. Rows include years from 1850 to 1870.

That it appears that prior to 1862 the tonnage of American vessels entered at ports of the British empire was doubling the tonnage of British vessels entered at ports of the United States; but that since 1865 the tonnage of British vessels entered at ports of the United States has been double the tonnage of American vessels entered at ports of the British empire. The report states that the prominent and persistent cause of this complete inversion of the relative shipping interests of the two countries is attributable solely to the changes which steam and iron have wrought both in the vessels and in the modes of commerce. He therefore raises the question whether the relations of maritime reciprocity which were established especially for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the random sort of trade pursued by sailing vessels should not be very materially modified in order to subserve our interests in the direct commerce pursued by steam vessels. Practical results thus far show that our present relations of maritime reciprocity are all in favor of British steam navigation and all opposed to American steam navigation.

NOTICES.

A LARGE LOT OF ELEGANT READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR WINTER WEAR, AT VERY LOW PRICES. OVERCOATS, AND SUITS FOR MEN AND BOYS. WALKER & BROWN'S, OAK HALL, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA, S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

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Come on, Boys! Tell your Fathers, Tell your Big Brothers, Tell all your friends To come for fine clothes for the season to

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MERCHAND TAILORS AND Dealers in Ready-made Clothing. CUSTOMER WORK Done in the very best manner, at unusually low prices, out of a stock complete in every way, and with CUTTERS Of acknowledged excellence and ability. HATS. WILLIAM H. OAKFORD, HATTER, No. 913 CHESNUT STREET. Patronage respectfully solicited. 13 faw12t

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No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign Bankers, DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE. DEALERS IN Government and Railroad Securities, Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

S T O L E N.

From the KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK, on the night of the 2d of February, 1871, Fourteen Thousand One-hundred and Sixty Dollars, in gold and silver, were stolen, to-wit:— Nos. 191,169 191,170 191,171 191,172 191,173 191,174 191,175 191,176 191,177 191,178 191,179 191,180 191,181 191,182 191,183 191,184 191,185 191,186 191,187 191,188 191,189 191,190 191,191 191,192 191,193 191,194 191,195 191,196 191,197 191,198 191,199 191,200 191,201 191,202 191,203 191,204 191,205 191,206 191,207 191,208 191,209 191,210 191,211 191,212 191,213 191,214 191,215 191,216 191,217 191,218 191,219 191,220 191,221 191,222 191,223 191,224 191,225 191,226 191,227 191,228 191,229 191,230 191,231 191,232 191,233 191,234 191,235 191,236 191,237 191,238 191,239 191,240 191,241 191,242 191,243 191,244 191,245 191,246 191,247 191,248 191,249 191,250 191,251 191,252 191,253 191,254 191,255 191,256 191,257 191,258 191,259 191,260 191,261 191,262 191,263 191,264 191,265 191,266 191,267 191,268 191,269 191,270 191,271 191,272 191,273 191,274 191,275 191,276 191,277 191,278 191,279 191,280 191,281 191,282 191,283 191,284 191,285 191,286 191,287 191,288 191,289 191,290 191,291 191,292 191,293 191,294 191,295 191,296 191,297 191,298 191,299 191,300 191,301 191,302 191,303 191,304 191,305 191,306 191,307 191,308 191,309 191,310 191,311 191,312 191,313 191,314 191,315 191,316 191,317 191,318 191,319 191,320 191,321 191,322 191,323 191,324 191,325 191,326 191,327 191,328 191,329 191,330 191,331 191,332 191,333 191,334 191,335 191,336 191,337 191,338 191,339 191,340 191,341 191,342 191,343 191,344 191,345 191,346 191,347 191,348 191,349 191,350 191,351 191,352 191,353 191,354 191,355 191,356 191,357 191,358 191,359 191,360 191,361 191,362 191,363 191,364 191,365 191,366 191,367 191,368 191,369 191,370 191,371 191,372 191,373 191,374 191,375 191,376 191,377 191,378 191,379 191,380 191,381 191,382 191,383 191,384 191,385 191,386 191,387 191,388 191,389 191,390 191,391 191,392 191,393 191,394 191,395 191,396 191,397 191,398 191,399 191,400 191,401 191,402 191,403 191,404 191,405 191,406 191,407 191,408 191,409 191,410 191,411 191,412 191,413 191,414 191,415 191,416 191,417 191,418 191,419 191,420 191,421 191,422 191,423 191,424 191,425 191,426 191,427 191,428 191,429 191,430 191,431 191,432 191,433 191,434 191,435 191,436 191,437 191,438 191,439 191,440 191,441 191,442 191,443 191,444 191,445 191,446 191,447 191,448 191,449 191,450 191,451 191,452 191,453 191,454 191,455 191,456 191,457 191,458 191,459 191,460 191,461 191,462 191,463 191,464 191,465 191,466 191,467 191,468 191,469 191,470 191,471 191,472 191,473 191,474 191,475 191,476 191,477 191,478 191,479 191,480 191,481 191,482 191,483 191,484 191,485 191,486 191,487 191,488 191,489 191,490 191,491 191,492 191,493 191,494 191,495 191,496 191,497 191,498 191,499 191,500 191,501 191,502 191,503 191,504 191,505 191,506 191,507 191,508 191,509 191,510 191,511 191,512 191,513 191,514 191,515 191,516 191,517 191,518 191,519 191,520 191,521 191,522 191,523 191,524 191,525 191,526 191,527 191,528 191,529 191,530 191,531 191,532 191,533 191,534 191,535 191,536 191,537 191,538 191,539 191,540 191,541 191,542 191,543 191,544 191,545 191,546 191,547 191,548 191,549 191,550 191,551 191,552 191,553 191,554 191,555 191,556 191,557 191,558 191,559 191,560 191,561 191,562 191,563 191,564 191,565 191,566 191,567 191,568 191,569 191,570 191,571 191,572 191,573 191,574 191,575 191,576 191,577 191,578 191,579 191,580 191,581 191,582 191,583 191,584 191,585 191,586 191,587 191,588 191,589 191,590 191,591 191,592 191,593 191,594 191,595 191,596 191,597 191,598 191,599 191,600 191,601 191,602 191,603 191,604 191,605 191,606 191,607 191,608 191,609 191,610 191,611 191,612